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TITLE: Epidermal **cell proliferation** and  
terminal differentiation in **skin** organ  
culture after topical exposure to **sodium**  
**dodecyl sulfate**

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CLASSIFICATION: 1-12 (Pharmacology)

Section cross-reference(s): 4

ABSTRACT:

Epidermal **cell proliferation** and differentiation were investigated in  
vitro after exposure to the anionic surfactant SDS. Human skin organ cultures  
were exposed topically to various concns. of SDS for 22 h, after which the  
irritant was removed. **Cell proliferation** was measured  
immunohistochem. by incorporation of bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) into the DNA of  
cells during S-phase, while the expression of transglutaminase and involucrin  
were used as markers of differentiation. **Cell proliferation** was  
moderately increased at concns. of SDS that did not affect the histomorphol.  
(0.1% and 0.2% SDS). A marked increase of **cell proliferation** was  
observed 22 to 44 h after removal of SDS at a concentration (0.4%) that induced  
slight

cellular damage. Exposure of human **skin** organ cultures to a toxic  
concentration of **SDS** (1.0%) led to decreased **cell**

\*\*\*proliferation.\*\*\* Transglutaminase and involucrin were expressed in the  
more basal layers of the epidermis after exposure to 0.4% or 1.0% SDS.  
Moreover, intra-epidermal sweat gland ducts were pos. for transglutaminase at  
these irritant concns. These in vitro data demonstrate that SDS-induced  
alterations of epidermal cell kinetics, as described in vivo are at least  
partly due to local mechanisms and do not require the influx of infiltrate  
cells. However, the authors were unable to relate the altered cell kinetics to  
the release of interleukin-1 $\alpha$  or interleukin-6. Furthermore,  
supplementation of the culture medium with 12-hydroxyeicosantetraenoic acid did  
not affect epidermal **cell proliferation**. Rabbit skin cultures  
appeared more sensitive to SDS than human skin. At nontoxic doses, the  
irritant induced an increase of epidermal **cell proliferation**, similar  
to that observed in human skin disks.

SUPPL. TERM: **skin** epidermal **cell**  
**proliferation** differentiation **SDS**

INDEX TERM: **Cell** differentiation  
**Cell proliferation**  
(epidermal **cell proliferation** and  
terminal differentiation in **skin** organ culture  
after topical exposure to **sodium**  
**dodecyl sulfate**)

INDEX TERM: **Skin**  
(epidermis, epidermal **cell**  
**proliferation** and terminal differentiation in  
**skin** organ culture after topical exposure to  
**sodium dodecyl sulfate**)

INDEX TERM: Lymphokines and Cytokines  
ROLE: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study,  
unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(interleukin 1, epidermal cell  
proliferation and terminal differentiation in  
skin organ culture after topical exposure to  
sodium dodecyl sulfate)

INDEX TERM:

Lymphokines and Cytokines

ROLE: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study,  
unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(interleukin 6, epidermal cell  
proliferation and terminal differentiation in  
skin organ culture after topical exposure to  
sodium dodecyl sulfate)

INDEX TERM:

151-21-3, Sodium dodecyl sulfate

, biological studies

ROLE: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse);

BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological  
study)

(epidermal cell proliferation and  
terminal differentiation in skin organ culture  
after topical exposure to sodium  
dodecyl sulfate)